THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1864—1y

J. R. DURBORROW,
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Office one door South of the "Mengel House."
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.
☞Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.
Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the otel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG. M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
SCHELLSBURG, PA,
Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.,
RAY'S HILL, BEDFORD CO., PA
Having located at the above place tenders his professional services to the community.
August 19, 1864.—f

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.,
Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of firearms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
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J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.
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PHILADELPHIA.	BEDFORD,
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

SCOTT & STEWART,
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.
JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

THE SONG OF AUTUMN.

I have painted the woods, I have kindled the sky,
I have brightened the hills with a glance of mine eye;
I have scattered the fruits, I have gathered the corn,
And now from the earth must her verdure be torn.
Ye lingering flowers, ye leaves of the spray,
I summon you all—away, away!

No more from the depth of the grave may be heard
The joy-burdened song of its fluttering bird;
I have passed o'er the branches that shelter him there,
And their quivering drapery is shaken to air.
Ye lingering flowers, ye leaves of the spray,
I summon ye all—away! away!

Plead not, the days are yet sunny and long.
That your hues are still bright'ning, your fibres still streng,
To vigor and beauty, relentless am I—
There is nothing too young or too lowly to die.
Ye lingering flowers, ye leaves of the spray,
I summon ye all—away! away!

And I call on the winds that repose in the north,
To send their wild voices in unison forth;
Let the harp of the tempest be dolefully strong—
There's wail to be made, there's a dirge to be sung;
For the lingering flowers, the leaves of the spray,
They are doomed—they are dying, away, away!

OUR MINISTER'S TRIAL.

BY REV. W. H. HAYWARD.

A good man was our pastor, Rev. Thornton Haven, and one of no common eloquence. Our best—I had almost written good—church members loved him. I am sorry to say that a few, thorned by the words that fell from his lips when he endeavored to excite his brethren and sisters to

"A closer walk with God."

regarded him with other emotions than the fruits of the spirit.

Like all other good men he was carefully watched by those who would have been transported with fiend-like delight could they have found a flaw in his conduct.

"Well! well!" said Mrs. Monroe, the wheelwright's wife, to her husband as they sat at the breakfast table one morning, "suppose Mr. Haven did kiss Fanny Lawton. She was almost one of the family—what in the world was the harm?

"But," said the wheel-wright. "I don't believe that he did kiss her."

"Fanny herself said he did," replied the wife.

This seemed to be a clincher to Mr. Monroe. He deliberately wiped his face with his handkerchief, and with a downcast, thoughtful look, and much slower pace than usual, went to his shop.

He had hardly taken his shave in his hand, and begun to ply it on an unfinished spoke, before Deacon Brown came in. The Deacon stood a while chewing a small fragment of a shaving and talked about this, that and nothing. Suddenly he said:

"Brother Monroe, have you heard about our Minister?"

"Yes," replied the brother.

Then there was not another word spoken for several minutes. The wheel wright lustily worked on the spoke—the Deacon looked out of the window.

At length Mr. Monroe asked, in a low tone of voice:

"What is to be done?"

"Something must," was the Deacon's answer, "for the cause will suffer."

And then he walked rapidly up the street.

"What is this story about Mr. Haven's improper treatment of young ladies? asked the cynical lawyer Thompson of Woodward the tavern keeper.

'Why,' said the mixer of sherry cobblers and drawer of small beer, "the parson is no better than others.'

'Have you haerd of the saintly priest Haven's fall?' was the question of one infidel to another.

'Yes: just as I thought it would be—ha, ha, ha!'

'Something must be done," were the words of Deacon Brown, 'and that soon,' he thought but did not speak.

So from the wheel-wright's he went to the house of another Deacon—Benton Johnson. He had heard the story, and, being an enemy, believed it, and was determined to deal with the offender.

The deacons called on the minister. Deacon Johnson was spokesman. The story in full was that Mrs. Barnard, a grass widow, whose husband had gone off because he could not live with her, had heard, as she was passing the parsonage, Fanny Lawton say to one of the children, 'you lost a kiss from your father by not being in the house when he got home this afternoon from the lower village, and I got it.'

Mr. Haven denied ever having kissed the girl, and suggested that the deacons should write to Fanny, who was teaching school about twenty miles distant, and get at the truth of the matter.

The deacons did. They stepped into the minister's study and wrote. In a few days there came the reply.

'You ask me if on one occasion Rev. Mr. Haven gave me a kiss—where we were, and who were present. In answer I state: Rev. Mr. Haven, did one afternoon, while I was staying at his house, and in the sitting room, give me a kiss. No persons but ourselves were present.'

Deacon Johnson was elated, and immediately wrote to his wife's cousin, a young candidate, that there would soon be a vacant parish where he, no doubt would receive a call.

Deacon Brown was thunderstruck and disappointed. Fanny Lawton's word was not to be doubted—it was so plain a matter that there could be no mistake. Mr. Haven, after all was a wolf in sheep's clothing. Still the minister denied the charge. He could not do such a thing without being aware of it, and knew that he had never kissed the girl, or any other girl but his wife, before marriage or since, in his life.

Deacon Johnson brought the entire matter before the church. He was excellent on such cases. The charge contained two distinct allegations:

1. Rev. Thornton Haven had been guilty of a great impropriety, rendering it expedient that he should be dismissed from the pastorate.

2. He had lied about the matter.

Fanny Lawton was sent for, and the church called together. Rev. Solon Dickenson, the pastor of a neighboring church, was present to moderate the meeting. The meeting house was filled. Every member of the church, but old bed-ridden Polly Stears, was present. The tavern was well represented. All the scoffers and scorners, within half a score of miles, who could get there, were in attendance.

The church meeting was duly opened. Deacon Johnson then brought forward his charges.

Fanny was called to testify. Her testimony was:

"One afternoon—I think it must have been early in March—three of Mr. Haven's children and myself were alone in the sitting room: their mother had gone to the sewing-circle. Mr. Haven came into the house from the other village; the children met him at the door which opens from the sitting-room into the hall; as he came in they went out, and he gave each, as they met him, a kiss—then coming in, gave me one.'

A painful silence followed Miss Lawton's testimony. At length Deacon Johnson put the question:

"Did he close the door before coming into the sitting-room?

The answer was:

'I think he did."

Had a pin fallen on the carpet, it would have been heard in any part of our large and beautiful sanctuary.

Then Mr. Haven rose up and said:

'Miss Lawton what did you do with that kiss I gave you?"

'Here it is,' said Fanny, holding up a specimen of confectionary sometimes called a kiss.

Then there was another pause, and silence that was oppressive. All were too much amazed, and either gratified or mortified and disappointed, to move. Most of those present held their breaths. 'Fanny,' said our blessed minister, "did I ever kiss you?"

"No never. I never said you did."

So ended our minister's trial.

MR. LINCOLN'S CHOICE READINGS.—Ancient philosophers used to say, that the best indications of a man's inward feelings was to be found in the choice of his readings, and in the communion of the soul with the writers of the age. I do not believe that this reflection has lost anything of its accuracy for being old. Mr. Lincoln, who tries to regulate his life upon the model of the great statesmen of Rome and Greece, and, who to that effect has lived in close intimacy with Montague for the last three months, adds by his example a new weight to the authority of the old sayes. He reads the old French writer with dellght, and says he is the greatest thinker France, and perhaps the world, has produced. His readings are not, unfortunately for us, confined to that book. Others of a more dangerous character occupy, also, his leisures. He has recently added to his private library the "History of Cromwell's Protectorate," the "Return of Napoleon the first from Egypt," the "Coup d'Etat of Napoleon the Third." These three books, which might be called "Treaties on the Art of Usurpation," are now his subjects of meditation. He reads them by day and by night, and puts them under his pillow case when he goes to bed, so as to have the deleterious example and practices contained in these books in close proximity with the seat of his thoughts.—*Washington letter.*

ONE STEP MORE.

Had I better get in and row across, I wonder? Nobody would ever know any thing about it; and there the new boat lies, rocking on the river, and there are two oars in the bottom. It's only a mile down to the bridge, and I could row down there and back in a little while; it would be such a splendid sail!

Of course, nothing could happen to me, for grandpa said to mamma the other evening, when we went down to the mill,

'Why, Helen, Harry's a natural-born sailor. He can manage the boat as well as I.'

'O dear! I wish he'd never seen that boat!' said mamma. 'I expect it will be the death of him yet.'

'Well, he didn't inherit his natural taste from you, that's certain,' laughed grandpa; 'but women are always nervous about the water.'

And that's all. It's just mamma's nervousness; and I know nothing would happen to me, getting in there, and having a little sail; and it would be so nice this afternoon, and the river looks away up by the bridge, like a ribbon among the oaks and poplars.

Nobody would know anything about it, either; for, of course, I should get back safe, and I don't believe there's any harm in it.

But, then, there's my promise to mother, there's no getting around that, as it was the last thing she said to me before she left home on Thursday.

She called me to the carriage and bent over one side, and smoothed my hair as she always does when she talks to me.

'Now, Harry, my boy,' she said, 'I want you to promise that you won't get inside that boat until your father and I get home again.'

'No, mamma, I won't certainly,' I answered, though I hated to bad enough—that's a fact.

And I think it's too bad that such a big boy as I am can't have his own way in such things. O dear! dear! the longer I look, the more I want to go. It seems as if I must.

One more step and I shall be in the boat; but there—my promise to mamma!

And how shall I feel when she comes and looks in my face, and call me her darling boy, and puts her arms around my neck and kisses me over and over again?

She won't ask me whether I've been in the boat, because I promised her I wouldn't; and I never told my mother a lie in my life. And I won't now.

Mamma came home last night. Such a hugging as I had!

'Has Harry been a good boy!' she said, 'and not done a single thing his mother would disapprove of?'

'No, I guess not, mamma,' I said; but I was thinking about the boat, and didn't speak very positively.

Mamma held me away, and looked in my eyes.

'You guess not? Are you quite certain, Harry?' she asked.

'Well, mamma, I haven't done anything, but I've thought about it.'

She threw her arms around me and held me close to her.

'Tell me all about it, Harry,' she said.

And then I did. I told her about going to the river Saturday afternoon, and how near I came to getting into the boat, and rowing down to the bridge, and what a terrible temptation it was, and how it was, and how in one step I should have been in; but the memory of my promise to her, and the thought that God saw me, held me back, when there was only one step betwixt me and the boat.

And when I had done, I found mamma's tears falling like rain-drops on my hair.

'Oh my child! I thank God, I thank God!' she said.

And I, too, thanked him from my heart that I didn't take that one step.—*Church Monthly.*

ALLEGED DISARMAMENT OF AUSTRIA AND ITALY.—The *Independance Belge* of the 18th of October says:—"We are informed from Paris of the commencement of a disarmament which may be regarded as one of the first consequences of the treaty of the 15th of Sept. At the period when that treaty was being negotiated France pressed the Italian government to calm the susceptibilities of Austria which the Franco-Italian convention might awaken, and to give that power pledges of its pacific intentions by reducing the effective of the army to the number necessary for the maintenance of internal order. M. Minghetti entered into an engagement to do this, reserving the fulfilment of it to the time when the measure could not be used by extreme parties against the government as a disavowal of the national programme, and when the vote of the parliament upon the convention should have restored calm to the public mind. Upon the imformation which the representative of France imparted to the cabinet of Vienca as to the engagements entered into by Italy, Austria gave effect to its resolution, taken beforehand from motives of economy, but suspended in consequence of the convention, to reduce its military forces in Venetia.—It is known that in Austria as well as Italy these reductions are in course of execution; they are effected by definitive discharges given to soldiers whose time of service would not be completed till a later period."

☞Wisdom is the olive that springeth from the heart, bloometh on the tongue, and beareth fruit in the actions.

☞It is the temper of the highest heart, like the palm tree, to strive most wards when most burdened.

☞Zobart Hall was once asked what he thought of an elegant sermon, which had created a great sensation. "Very fine sir," he replied, "but a man can't eat flowers."

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

A correspondent of the Blair county (Pa.) *Whig* furnishes that paper with the particulars of the following interesting incident of which he was an eye-witness. It occured a few years ago on the line of the great internal improvements of that State. It was one of those acts of genuine kind-heartedness which fill the mind with the involuntary consciousness that there is something of the angel still in our common nature.

At the point this side of the mountain, where occurred the trans-shipment of passengers from the West, was moored a canal boat awaiting the arrival of the train ere starting on its way through to the East. The captain of the boat, a tall, rough, sun-embrowned man stood by his craft superintending the labors of his men, when the cars rolled up, and a few moments after a party of about a half dozen of gentlemen came out, and deliberately walking up to the captain, addressed him something after this wise:

"Sir, we wish to go on East, but our further progress to-day depends upon you. In the cars we have just left is a sick man whose presence is disagreeable. We have been appointed a committee by the passengers to ask that you will deny this man a passage in your boat. If he goes, we remain; what say you?"

"Gentlemen," replied the captain, "I have heard the passengers through their committee. Has the sick man a representative here?"

To this unexpected interrogatory there was no answer; when without a moment's pause, the captain crossed over to the car, and entering, beheld in one corner a poor, emaciated, worn out creature, whose life was nearly eaten out by that canker worm—consumption. The man's head was bowed in his hands, and he was weeping. The captain advanced and spoke to him kindly.

"O, sir," said the shivering invalid looking up, his face now lit with trembling expectation, "are you the captain, and will you take me? God help me! The passengers looked upon me as a breathing pestilence, and are so unkind! You see, sir, I am dying, but oh, if I am spared to reach my mother, I shall die happy! She lives in Burlington, sir, and my journey is more than half performed. I am a poor printer and the only child of her in whose arms I wish to die."

"You shall go," said the captain, "if I lose every passenger for the trip."

By this time the whole crowd of passengers were grouped around the boat, with their baggage piled on the path and they themselves awaiting the decision of the captain before engaging their passage.

A moment more and that decision was made known, as they beheld him coming from the cars with his dying burden cradled in his arms. Pushing his way through the crowd with the sick man, he ordered a mattrass to be spread in the choicest part of the boat where he laid the invalid with the care of a parent. That done the captain ordered the boat to be got ready for starting.

But a new feeling seemed to pervade the astonished passengers—that of shame and contrition at their inhumanity. With one common impulse they walked aboard the boat, and in a few hours after, another committee was sent to the captain, entreating his presence among the passengers in the cabin.

He went, and from their midst there arose a white-headed man; who, with tear-drops in his eyes, told that rough, sun browned man that they felt humbled before him, and they asked forgiveness. It was a touching scene. The fountain of true sympathy was broken in the heart of nature, and its waters swelled up, choking the utterance of all present.

On the instant, a purse was made up for the sick man, with a "God speed" to his home, *to die in the arms of his mother.*

THE FIVE CRADLES.

A gentleman who had recently become a votary to Bacchus, returned home one night in an intermediate state of booziness. That is to say, he was comfortably drunk, but perfectly conscious of his unfortunate situation.—Knowing that his wife was asleep, he decided to attempt gaining his bed without disturbing her and by sleeping off his inebriation, conceal the fact from her altogether. He reached the door of his room without disturbing her, and after ruminating a few moments on the matter, he thought if he could reach the bedpost, and hold on to it while he slipped off his apparel the feat would be easily accomplished. Unfortunately for his scheme, cradle stood in a direct line with the bedpost, about the middle of the floor. Of course, when his shins came in contact with the aforesaid piece of furniture, he pitched over it with perfect looseness: and upon gaining an erect position, ere an equilibrium was established, he went over it backwards in an equal summary manner. Again he struggled to his feet, and bent foremost over the bower of infant happiness. At length, with the fifth fall, his patience exhausted, and the obstacle was yet to overcome. In desperation he cried out to his sleeping partner.

"Wife! wife! how many cradles have you got in the house? I've fallen over five, and here's another one before me"

☞Many real virtues may be acquired by straining after an unattainable perfection When a thing is once believed possible, it is half realized.

☞A little girl residing in Whitewater, Wisconsin, was strangled to death a few days ago, in endeavoring to swallow a raw oyster.

☞What reason may not go to school to the wisdom of bees, ants and spiders? What wise hand teaches them what reason can not teach us?

THE CROPS FOR THE YEAR 1864.

The final report (September and October) of the crops for the present year has just been made by the Agricultural Department at Washington. The returns are now full, and the following assume the character of ascertained quantities. The wheat crop amounts to 160,695,823 bushels. It takes about five bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour, which would make the production equal to thirty-three millions and a half barrels, or more than one and a half barrels to every one of the population of twenty millions whose industry produced it. The production of wheat is only about nine millions less than in 1863, which was considered an excellent crop. The rye production was 19,872,957 bushels, or less than one million short of the production of the previous year. Barley 10,716,328, about the same decrease as rye in the year's production. Oats 176,690,064 bushels, an increase of six millions over the previous year. Hay 18,116,751 tons, or about a million and a half tons less than in 1863. Corn 530,531,403 bushels, or about seventy-eight millions increase over the year preceding. Buckwheat 18,700,540 bushels, an increase of nearly three millions.—Potatoes 96,256,888, a decrease of four millions.

Taking the yearly production, therefore, the balance is in favor of 1864, and the quality is much better. If the currency and taxes did not affect prices, all the leading articles of provisions which form the support of life would be less in price. The sorghum, another valuable crop, shows a large increase. In the production of animal food there is, however, a material falling off in nearly all the States.—The production of flax-seed shows a very large increase, New Jersey and Pennsylvania taking the lead in this increase; in the first amounting to over fourteen per cent., and in Pennsylvania four per cent. Ten of the loyal States produce cotton. The falling off in tobacco is set down at sixty-seven millions of pounds. Balancing all the increase and decrease of vegetable and animal production, and there is shown to be abundance of food for the population. The surprising part of it is that the production should be so large with so many men engaged in war; and so much destruction of animal life for war purposes. The use of machinery in farming has made up for the absence of hands. Hereafter, when peace is re-established, its good effects will be felt in highly increased crops:—*Phil. Ledger.*

THE OLD VILLAGE CHURCH.

Last evening we were walking leisurely along. The music of choirs in three churches came floating out into the darkness around us, and they were all new and strange tunes but one; and that one was not sung as we have heard it, but it awakened a train of long buried memories, that rose to us even as they were before the cemetery of the soul had a tomb in it.

It was sweet old "Corinth" they were singing—strains that we have seldom heard since the rose-color of life was blanched; and were in a moment transported back again to the old village church; and it was a summer afternoon, and the yellow sunbeams were streaming through the west windows, and the silver hair of the old deacon who sat in the pulpit was turned to gold in its light, and the minister, who we used to think could never die, so good was he, had concluded "application" and "exhortation," and the village choir singing the last hymn, and the tune was "Corinth."

It is years—we dare not think how many—since then, and "the prayers of David, the son of Jesse," and the choir are scattered and gone—the girl with blue eyes sang alto, and the girl with black eyes sang air; the eyes of one were like a clear June heaven at noon. They both became wives and both mothers; and they both died. Who shall say they are not singing "Corinth" still where Sabbaths never wane, and congregations never break up? There they sat, Sabbath after Sabbath, by the square column at the right of the "leader;" and to our young ears their tones were the "very soul of music." That column bears still their penciled names as they wrote them in life's June, 18—, before dreams of change had overcome their spirits like a summer's cloud.

Alas! that with the old singers most of the sweeter tunes have died upon the air! but they linger in memory, and they shall yet be in the sweet re-union of song that shall take place by and by in a hall whose columns are beams of morning light, whose ceiling is pearl, whose floors are all gold, and where hair never turns silvery and hearts never grow old. Then she that sang alto, and she that sang air, will be in their places once more.

A VERY SENSIBLE LADY.—A deaf old lady who had brought an action for damages against a neighbor was being examined in Court, when the Judge suggested a compromise, and instructed the counsel to ask what she would take to settle the matter.

"What will you take?" asked the counsel of the old lady. She shook her head at the counsel, informing the jury in confidence, that she was "very hard o' herin."

"His Honor wants to know what you will take?" asked the learned counsel again, this time bawling as loud as he could in the ear of the old lady.

"I thank his Honor kindly," said the ancient dame, "and if it's no inconvenience to him, I'll take a little ale."

☞Misfortune is fond of the society of the ill-natured. Treat it good humoredly, and it won't call again.

☞Old men love their early memories. Like the Greeks, they drew pictures of bliss, as it were, on the marble sarcophagi of their changed, but slumbering past.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

SETTLE UP.

All persons indebted to this office, by note, book account, or otherwise, are hereby requested to call and make immediate settlement. We *must* and *will have* those accounts closed. If settlement be delayed until after the first of December next, we shall be compelled to place our books in the hands of an officer for collection.

"The War Will End."

The Presidential election is over and Mr. Lincoln, in *his* "way," has been re-made President. This great national calamity must be borne until it shall be God's will to remove the burden from the shoulders of the people. The nation has suffered terribly, but it seems that it has not yet drained the cup of misery to its dregs. The crucial horrors through which it has passed, have not yet sufficiently purified it and the fires of civil war must still continue to burn in order to smelt the hard metal of its unimpressible heart. How long the awful genius which now presides over the destinies of the American people, shall retain its horrible sway, no man can predict. For our own part, we can scarcely hope to see the day, when the shadow of its gloomy presence shall no longer darken the land. We behold it, in the light of analogy, refining the terrors which now brood over the citizen and sharpening the edge of cruelties which have made the names of Turchin and McCausland, Hunter and Moseby the by-words of fiends. We see its nature grow more and more malignant, until it "lives and moves and has its being" only in the midst of the profoundest suffering, the bitterest anguish, the most awful wretchedness,

"Flapping from out its condor wings,
Invisible wo."

But the men who advocated the re-making of Mr. Lincoln President, assured the voters that, if they succeeded in so doing, the Rebellion would throw down its arms and we should at once have peace. It is true that we have nothing to expect from their promises. But, if they will make an honest effort to obtain peace, we should do all in our power to assist them in that effort. An early and honorable peace alone can avert the horrors which impend over the people. Now, that they have another lease of power, obtained, partly, by their promises of an early peace, let them show us that they are willing to conclude this unnatural and brutal war, and we will do our utmost to help them. Oh! give the nation peace! Humanity bids you end this bloody strife. Christianity prays that "brother may no longer war with brother" and that "garments rolled in blood shall pass away forever." Civilization stands aghast at the carnage which ye have wrought and blushes at the murderous barbarism which desolates her fairest dwelling-place. Oh! give us peace!

"The cause of truth and human weal,
O God above,
Transfer it from the sword's appeal,
To peace and love."

Be Firm.

If ever the liberties of the people are to be restored, it must be done by the men who, on the 8th of November, voted for George B. McClellan. Be firm in adherence to principle and the day will come when your political views will be vindicated, just as surely as that the sun rises in the morning and sets in the evening.—We predict that in less than two years one half the men who voted for Lincoln, will curse the day on which they did the fatal act.

Dr. Adam Clarke.

It would be well if some of the saints in our churches, and some of the reformers of our State policy, would but ponder seriously the following sentiments of the great Commentator, Dr. Clarke, (who, by the way, is a special favorite with one of the churches in our land,) which may be found in his notes on the 7th chapter of Ezekiel. These are his words:—

"Previously to great national judgments, God restrains the influences of His Spirit. His word is not accompanied with the usual unction; and the *wise men* of the land, the *senators* and celebrated *Statesmen*, devise foolish schemes: and thus, in endeavoring to avert it, they hasten on the national ruin. How true is the saying, *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*—'Those whom God designs to destroy, He first infatuates.'"

☞Gen. Couch telegraphs that a guerrilla raid into this section of the state is apprehended and requests the citizens to form home-guards.

Presidential Election.

Bedford County-Official.

We give below the official vote of this county, for President. This includes much of the soldier vote, which at the October election, was polled in the camps. About 250 soldiers were shipped to the county the week prior to the election. By actual count on the cars, of these votes, Lincoln received 204 and McClellan 46. Now, as the Majority for McClellan, in the county, is 631, it appears that the Democratic majority on the home vote is 789, a gain of 119. This is a glorious result for Bedford co., and her Democracy may well congratulate themselves over the emphatic protest they entered against Mr. Lincoln's re-election. The following is the vote of the several districts:

	McClellan.	*Lincoln.*
Bedford Bor.	126	100
Bedford Tp.	239	119
Bloody Run,	21	51
Broad Top,	77	148
Colerain,	158	61
C. Valley,	187	41
Harrison,	73	68
Hopewell,	52	105
Juniata,	203	48
Liberty,	115	80
Londonderry,	84	46
Monroe,	113	120
Napier,	169	107
Providence E.,	42	113
Providence W.,	42	85
St. Clair,	191	168
Schellsburg,	53	24
Snake Spring,	72	39
Southampton,	193	54
Union,	141	125
Woodberry M.,	126	158
Woodberry S.,	108	94
	2585	1954
	1954	
McClellan's Maj.	631	

The Grand Result.

The following we judge to be the grand result of the recent election:

STATES WHICH VOTED FOR LINCOLN.

	Majority.	Electoral Vote.
Maine,	15,000	7
New Hampshire,	2,500	5
Vermont,	20,000	5
Massachusetts,	65,000	12
Rhode Island,	5,000	4
Connecticut,	2,500	6
Pennsylvania,	5,000	26
Maryland,	5,000	7
Ohio,	40,000	21
Indiana,	10,000	13
Illinois,	12,000	16
Michigan,	10,000	8
Wisconsin,	8,000	8
Iowa,	15,000	8
Kansas,	6,000	3
Minnesota,	4,000	4
New York,	Small maj.	33
Total,		186

STATES WHICH VOTED FOR M'CLELLAN.

	Majority.	Electoral Vote.
New Jersey,	5,500	7
Delaware,	500	3
Kentucky,	50,000	11
Total.		21

STATES IN DOUBT.

California,	3
Oregon,	3
Nevada,	3
Missouri,	11
Total,	20

C. & S. P. R. R.

The route of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway, is about being surveyed, a corps of engineers having commenced the work last week. This road will develop the material resources of our county in such a manner as will in a few years make it one of the wealthiest and most populous counties in the state. It will pass through the whole width of the county in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction. The borough of Bedford will be a point on the line. We feel quite confident that the enterprise will be prosecuted to a successful issue and urge our people to become subscribers to the stock of the company. Some of the leading capitalists and best railroad men in New York and Philadelphia, are taking an active interest in the building of the road. Among the latter is COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT, the most successful railroad manager in the United States. With such men at its head, the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company cannot fail to succeed.

The South and Lincoln's Re-election.

The Richmond papers of Friday all announce the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and declare that it was what they expected, and they rejoice over it. The *Whig* claims that it unites the South on a strong war footing instead of creating disorganized peace movements, which were certain to have arisen had McClellan succeeded. The *Examiner* has a long article to the same effect, and concludes that by this election the specter of reconstruction in the South vanishes forever.

☞The following order has been sent us for publication:

HEADQUARTERS JUNIATA DISTRICT,
BEDFORD, Pa., Nov. 12, 1864
General Orders, No. 4.

The following Telegram is published for the information of all concerned, viz:

"The Secretary of War directs that the furloughs of all Regimental officers and enlisted men fit for duty shall expire on the 14th inst.

"By command of Maj. Gen. COUCH.

"JOHN S. SCHULTZ, A. A. G.

All Regimental officers and enlisted men, fit for duty, and absent from theirs commands on leave of furlough, will accordingly at once rejoin their respective commands.

By order of Brig. Gen. FERRY.

H. L. JOHNSON, A. A. G.

OFFICIAL. GEO. C. RIPLEY, A. D. C.

☞Several base and cowardly attacks have been made in one of the abolition papers in this place, upon MR. HENRY P. DIEHL, of Colerain tp. A citizen who bears the blameless character of Mr. Diehl, can well afford to treat these impotent assaults, with silent contempt.

The State Draft.

The York *Gazette* of the 15th inst. says:—We assured our readers in our last issue that if Lincoln was re-elected, there would be an immediate draft for State Militia. The election is scarcely over, and Lincoln assured four more years of power, when the following orders are issued by the Governor:

HEAD QUARTERS, PENN'A. MILITIA,
Harrisburg, Nov. 12th, 1864.

General Orders, No. 2.

The effort to raise by volunteering, that portion of the Pennsylvania State Guard ordered into service by General Orders No. 1, having proved abortive, It is ordered,

1. That an immediate enrollment and classification of the Militia of the Commonwealth be made in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Assembly, of May 4th and August 22, 1864.

2. That the Commissioners of the several cities and counties of the Commonwealth, are hereby required and directed to issue, forthwith, their precepts to the assessors of their respective cities and counties, authorizing and commanding them to make an immediate enrollment and classification of all able-bodied white male citizens within their respective limits, liable to enrollment under the Militia Laws of the Commonwealth.

3. Brigadier General Lemuel Todd, State Inspector General, is charged with the execution of this order. By order of the Governor.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adj't Gen. Penn's'a.

The orders were addressed to the County Commissioners and were received yesterday morning. Those well-meaning men who permitted themselves to be deceived into voting for Lincoln on the promises of the Abolition leaders that the war would cease on Lincoln's re-election, and we would have no more drafts, can now repent of their folly, at their leisure. We cautioned them, but they would not believe. We only regret that the innocent must suffer with the guilty. Prepare for another draft of "15,000 *more*."

The Next Congress.

The next Congress of the United States will probably stand as follows:

THE SENATE.

Abolition, - -	38
Democrat, - -	14
Abolition majority, -	24

THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE NEW HOUSE.

States.	*Lincoln.*	*Opposition.*
California,	2	1
Delaware,	—	1
Illinois,	9	5
Indiana,	8	3
Iowa,	6	—
Kansas,	1	—
Maine,	5	—
Maryland,	3	2
Massachusetts,	10	—
Michigan,	4	2
Minnesota,	2	—
Missouri,	5	4
Nevada,	—	1
New Jersey,	2	3
New York,	19	12
Ohio,	15	4
Oregon,	1	—
Pennsylvania,	14	10
Vermont,	3	—
Virginia,	—	3
Wisconsin,	5	1
Total in 20 States,	121	47

STATES YET TO ELECT.

New Hampshire,	3	—
Connecticut,	2	2
Rhode Island,	2	—
Kentucky,	—	9
Total,	7	11
Probable Administration majority		70
Whole number of members,		186
The two-third constitutional vote,		125
Abolition vote over the two-thirds,		3

It will be seen from the above statement that the Abolitionists will have full swing. There will be no check upon them. For the measures to be adopted they will be alone and entirely responsible to the country. We scarcely dare to hope for good sense and a proper regard for the true interests of the nation from them.

The States Before Union.

Judge Story gives a graphic picture of what the States were before the adoption of the present Union, and what they would likely be again if it should be dissolved.

"The most opposite commercial regulations existed in the different States; and, in many cases, and especially between neighboring States, there was a perpetual course of retaliatory legislation, from their jealousies and rivalries in commerce, in agriculture, or in manufactories. Foreign nations did not fail to avail themselves of all the advantages accruing to themselves from this suicidal policy, tending to the common ruin. And as the evils grew more pressing, the resentments of the States against each other, and the consciousness that their local interests were placed in opposition to each other, were daily increasing the mass of disaffection, until it became obvious that the dangers of immediate warfare between some of the States were imminent.

"But the evil did not rest here. Our foreign commerce was not only crippled, but almost destroyed. Foreign nations imposed upon our navigation and trade just such restriction as they deemed best to their own interest and policy. All of them had a common interest to steal our trade and to enlarge their own. They did not fail to avail themselves, to the utmost, of their advantages. They pursued a system of the most rigorous exclusion of our shipping from all the benefits of their own commerce; and endeavored to secure with a bold and unhesitating confidence, a monopoly of ours. The effects of this system of operations, combined with our political weakness, were soon visible. Our navigation was ruined; our mechanics were in a state of inextricable poverty; our agriculture was withered: and the little money still found in the country was still finding its way abroad, to supply our immediate wants; and a state of alarming embarrassment, in that most difficult and delicate of all relations—the relation of private debtors and creditors—threatened daily an overthrow even of the ordinary administration of justice. Severe as were the calamities of the war, the pressure of them was far less mischievous than this slow but expressive destruction of all our resources, all our industry and all our credit."

From the Sunday Mercury.

The Late Election.

It appears by the returns that a majority of the people have decided that Mr. Abraham Lincoln shall, for four years more, have charge of the affairs of the nation. It is not worth while to attempt now any precise analysis of the means and methods whereby the result was accomplished. The election has, ostensibly at least, gone in favor of the Administration, and the fact is irreversible, however the opposition may regret it. To charge that it was effected by fraud and violence, is easy enough. But it would be quite impossible to prove the charge, if made, and unless it could be sustained, there would be neither sense nor utility in making it.

It is just as well, too, since Mr. Lincoln is to retain his present office for another term, that he received the vote of nearly every State. He will be the more encouraged to carry out his policy to its legitimate ends, whether that policy is right or wrong in principle, and will prove beneficial or otherwise in practice, the sooner it is subjected to the test of thorough experiment, the better will it be for the country.

Nor need the Democracy lament their defeat in the late contest. On the contrary, they may truly congratulate themselves that they have escaped dividing with the Republicans the responsibility for this civil war, and for its feeble, barbarous, and ineffective conduct from its beginning to this hour. It is quite probable that a truly and thoroughly Democratic Administration could have made peace with the seceded States on the basis of the Union. But in the contingency of a failure to conclude such a peace, the party was committed by the express engagement of its candidate, General McClellan, to prosecute the war to the final putting down of the rebellion, and as that task may be as impossible as the other, and must, at all events, involve an incalculable expenditure of blood and treasure, the Democrats may esteem themselves fortunate that they were not called upon to continue a conflict of which the issue is extremely doubtful, and perhaps very distant.

Moreover, with the progress of the war, debt, taxation and all its other kindred evils must rapidly accumulate upon the people, until even their patience expires with their ability to bear the overwhelming burden, and in that case, we shall behold the curious spectacle of an Administration assailed with the complaints and reproaches of the very populace which has just given to it a new lease of power. There must come new drafts for men and money for the war. Gold has already begun to advance, and the prices of all necessaries must rise sympathetically. No one can perceive any near prospect of improvement in the currency of the country, nor is it to be denied that with new loans and an increased issue of treasury bills, the financial condition of the nation must grow bad to worse, until the ultimate catastrophe is reached. Whether the war shall terminate now or go on, it is only reasonable to say, that prices will never settle back to what they were before the war began. Once we did not feel the Government. Never again will we be insensible to its presence and its pressure. Let those, therefore, who have brought about this sad change in our national affairs have all the credit and the responsibility for it with this generation and its remotest posterity.

We have no disposition to disparage the choice of the people in the late election, or even to insinuate an impeachment of its integrity. That choice has been made by an apparent majority, and to that voice the minority will submit with all due resignation. But then there may be some use in calling attention to one or two significant facts in this connection. The majority for Mr. Lincoln on the popular vote is so small as to show that those who oppose him are too formidable in numbers to be utterly despised. Allowing the President about two hundred and twenty-five thousand majority of the four millions of votes cast, and bearing in mind that he has under his control many more stipendiaries, civil and military, than the majority of ballots polled for him, the conclusion is inevitable that he probably would have been defeated in default of the enormous patronage which he wields as the head of the Government. And this may be said without at all implying that the President personally employed that patronage to influence a single vote in his own favor, or was privy to its employment for such purpose by others. A great writer on civil government has said, in speaking of the elections in France:

"We may certainly assume that every government officer, or person connected in some way with government, is worth four or five votes at least—which he will direct, as he in turn is directed to do by his superiors, or he loses his place." And the same author, Professor Francis Lieber, LL. D., in his essay on elections, contained in the appendix to his work on Civil Liberty and Self government, makes the following remarks, which have special meaning for the American people just now. He says:

"Conscientious and well informed men may possibly differ in opinion as to the question whether Cromwell was at any time the freely accepted ruler of the English people; whether he was gladly supported by the people at large and readily acquiesced in by a small minority; whether he imposed himself upon the country by the army, and allayed opposition by the wisdom of his statesmanship; or whether he chiefly ruled by armed fanaticism. But it may be asserted without hesitation that there is neither Englishman nor American, substantially acquainted with elections, whose judgment on this subject could be influenced in any degree, one way or the other, were he informed that Cromwell had received an overwhelming majority of votes all over England, confirming him in his absolutism, after he had passed his famous act of 1656, by which he divided the British territory into twelve districts, each presided over by a Major General, with absolute power over the inhabitants, all existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding. There is not an American or Englishmen, I think, who believes that such a confirmatory vote could have added to his right, or that, had such an event taken place, it could have kept Richard Cromwell on the protectoral throne, or retarded the return of Charles the Second a single day. And the larger the majority for Cromwell should have been, the more we would now consider it as a proof of the activity exerted by the Major Generals, indeed, both in pressing and compressing, but no one of us would connect it in any way with a presumed popularity of Cromwell, or consider it as an index of the opinion which the people at large entertained of his repeated making and unmaking of Parliaments.

"A real or pretended result of such *ex post facto* votes may have a certain proclamatory value; it may be convenient to point to it and decline all farther discussion. "The People's Elect" may be a welcome formula for ribboned orators, expectant poets, or adaptive editors; but there is no intrinsic value in it. Votes of this sort have no meaning for the historian, at least so far as the subject voted on is concerned, and they have a melancholy meaning for the contemporary patriot. There seems to be a Nemesis eagerly watching these votes, and each time to prove, by events succeeding shortly after, how hollow they were at the time.

"An election which takes place to pass judgment on a series of acts of a person, or to decide on the adoption or rejection of a fundamental law, can have no value whatever if the following conditions are not fulfilled:

"The question must have been fairly before the people for a period sufficiently long to discuss the matter thoroughly, and under circumstances to allow a free discussion. Neither the police restrictions of government, nor the riotous procedures of mobs, nor the tyranny of associations ought to prevent the formation of a well sifted and duly modified average public opinion. The liberty of the press, therefore, is a *conditio sine qua non*. If this be not the case, a mere general opinion of the moment, a panic on the one hand, or a maddened gratitude, for real or imaginary benefits, of a multitude excited for the day or the period, may hastily and unrighteously settle the fate of generations to come, and passion, fear, or vainglory may decide that which ought to be settled by the largest and freest exchange of opinions and the broadest reciprocal modification of interests. It requires time for a great subject to present itself in all the aspects in which it ought to be viewed and examined, and it requires time for a great public opinion to form itself—the more time, the vaster the subject. All the laws regulating the formation of opinion in the individual apply with greater force to the formation of public opinion.

"It is especially necessary that the army be in abeyance, as it were, with reference to all subjects and movements appertaining to the question at issue. The English law requires the removal of the garrison from every place where a common election for Parliament is going on. Much more necessary is the total neutrality of the army in an election of the sort of which we now treat."

We are in no humor to complain of what has taken place, nor would complaint, if made, be of any avail to undo what has been done. All that remains to that great party which fought so gallant a fight at the polls for constitutional liberty and for the Union, is to adhere to their principls, to support the Administration cheerfully in all lawful and prudent measures, and to maintain to the last a respectful but firm opposition to Executive usurpation.

News From The South.

What is Said About Peace.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 3.

We would be among the last to encourage a false hope, or to lull our people into that lethargy that naturally results from a sense of security. We have ever maintained that there was no hope of peace except through the success of our arms. With the tide against us, there is no party among our enemies, not even the most confirmed of "copperheads" or "slavery propagandists," as the reasonable men at the North are termed in derision, that would think for a moment of acceding to any terms of adjustment that we could accept with honor. *Victory* is our sheet anchor, and the only dependence. Our legions triumphant and our flag floating proudly in the face of a conquered foe, will be the true harbingers of peace. The North will never let us go so long as there is a hope left of restoring a Union that has made them prosperous, rich, and insolent.

All men at the North, not thoroughly demented, must now see the utter hopelessness of the struggle to subdue us back into an unwilling union with them. For nearly four years have they striven with all their vast powers and unlimited resources to make us recant the declaration that we are of right, and intend to be a free, separate and independent people, and to day finds us successfully resisting all their attacks, and stronger by far than we were at the beginning.

The campaign of the present fall was to be the last throw of the die, and they gathered up all their energies for the bloody task; and yet where stand the respective armies to-day? Sherman, for awhile successful, has been compelled to abandon virtually all his conqests in Georgia, and is now engaged in a life and death struggle to save his army from starvation on the one hand, and destruction on the other. Grant, after six months effort, such as an army never made bfore, and causing the soil of Virginia to turn red with the blood of his nearly two hundred thousand slain and wounded, is still before Richmond and Petersburg, balked and thwarted in all his plans, and for the first time confronted by a force equal to his own.

We have no doubt of the re-election of Lincoln, and believe such a result to the contest would be best for us. Again firmly seated in power, he would have no motive to pursue a contest that has grown hopeless, and at the same time ruinous to his Government and people. His interests, and the interests of his nation, will be in the path of peace, and a disembarrassed second sober thought will likely lead him to pause in his career of madness. He has already publicly intimated his willingness to make peace provided the people will take the responsibility, and it is but one step further to take the responsibility himself. The election of Lincoln will at least accomplish one valuable purpose: with us it will set to rest forever all issues but one—subjugation or independence. There will be no other alternative. On the other hand, with all the noble spirits at his back, we confess we could never contemplaate the contingency of McClellan's success without an instinctive shudder at the possible consequences of such an event.

Jeff. Davis' Message.

The Pittsburg *Post* says, the message of the rebel President to his Congress at Richmond contains a paragraph well worth considering; it is in relation to the arming of slaves, so much talked of in rebel quarters:

He says "he cannot see the propriety or necessity of arming the slaves while there are so many white men out of the ranks. He would only drill and arm such negroes as are already employed in Quartermaster and Commissary Departments and fill places of such by draft of negroes from planters, and he would give only reward of manumission to such slaves as shall have served efficiently with the army in the field."

Davis sees no necessity for making soldiers of negroes, so long as there are so many white men out of the ranks. How does this announcement tally with our Abolition assurance that the South was exhausted, because of its having robbed the "cradle and the grave" to fill its armies? Our people will find to their cost that all the late stories purporting to have come from Grant, regarding the condition of the rebel armies were just so many Abolition fabrications.

McClellan's Old Soldiers.

The following shows how those soldiers who have served under, McClellan voted at the late election.

The New York 69th voted all but one for McClellan.

The Second Corps voted 1,680 Democratic, to 281 Republican.

The 179th New York voted 103 Democratic, to 76 Republican.

The 88th New York regiment all voted for McClellan and Gov. Seymour.

The 61st New York regiment voted 136 for Mac and 14 for Abe.

The Veteran 63d regiment of New York Volunteers, which was reduced to 77 men by the numerous battles in which they have participated, gave 76 votes for their old commander.

The 110th New York regiment also gave 110 votes for McClellan, and but two for Lincoln.

The returns from Pennsylvania regiments show the devotion of the army to Gen. McClellan. The 16th cavalry, now at Memphis, gave "Little Mac" on Tuesday last 262 votes, while but two were cast for Old Abe.

A detachment of 26 men of the 2d New Jersey Cavalry, stationed also at Memphis, gave the following vote: McClellan 25, Lincoln, 0.

The Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers voted, for McClellan, 98; for Lincoln, 9.—No wonder he is nervous on the subject of soldiers' votes.

THE WAR.

Gen. Sheridan has certainly witddrawn to Winchester. His farthest southern outpost is now but four miles south of Winchester at a place called Kearnstown. During the retreat a severe skirmish was fought near Front Royal, in which the Federal loss is reported to have been very heavy. The Federal cavalry captured two cannon, and one hundred and fifty prisoners from the Confederates. Sheridan's troops are now intrenched at Kearnstown.

There is no fighting reported from Petersburg. The Confederates are said to be again massing on the Weldon Railroad, and an attack is feared. The Southern newspapers state that Admiral Porter's iron clad fleet has been brought up the James, and is now at anchor just below the Dutch Gap Canal. It is to assist in the attack on Richmond, which is anticipated when the canal is completed. The greater part of Sheridan's army is now believed to be on its way to Grant's camp.

The official report of the capture of Plymouth has been received. The town was entirely destroyed. Twenty-two cannon and thirty-seven Confederate prisoners were captured. The Federal loss is not reported.

Gen. Canby was shot some time since by a guerrilla whilst sailing up White River Arkansas. He is thought to have been mortally wounded.

Sherman has no communication with Washington. There is very little doubt that he evacuated Atlanta in the latter part of last week. Where he went to is not known.

—MARRIED—

RITCHEY—STEELE.—On the 10th inst., by Rev. A. C. Whitmer, Mr. Jacob E. Ritchey, of Bloody Run, to Miss Rachel Steele, of Saxton, all of Bedford co., Pa.

BEEGLE—SHOEMAKER.—On the 10th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. Frederick J. Beegle, of Colerain township, Bedford Co., to Miss Rebecca J. Shoemaker, of Harrison township.

FLEEGLE—DOUGHERTY.—In Schellsburg, on the 11th inst., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Isaac S. Fleegle, of Co. C, 191st Reg't. P. V., to Miss Ann Eliza Dougherty, of Napier township.

—DIED—

CRAINE.—David Craine, aged 20 years, and 4 months, a member of Co. E, 138th Reg't of P. V., was killed on the 19th of October, 1864. He had been in the service for two years and two months. He fell in the successful charge of the enemy at Cedar Creek, on the morning of the 19th. His death was instantaneous. Without a struggle or a groan he passed into eternity. After the repulse of the foe, and the return of our army to their first position, the body of this dear youth was recovered and decently interred by his comrades. His loss was deeply felt, and it was generally admitted that a nobler youth and truer soldier did not survive him in the regiment to which he was attached. Exposed to all the temptations incident to such a manner of life, he was free from all the vices into which many of our soldiers readily fall, and attentive to private duties of religion, although he had never made a public profession of faith. A widowed mother mourns the early death of her fondly loved, affectionate and dutiful son, and sisters bereaved of one so honorable, exemplary and kind, need the sympathy and support of Him who sticketh closer than a brother.

Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company.

At an election held on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1864, in the city of Philadelphia, for a President and Directors of the "Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company," the following persons were chosen:

PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. WRIGHT.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas A. Scott,	George W. Cass,
Josiah Bacon,	D. R. Davidson,
John M. Kennedy,	D. E. Small,
Wistar Morris,	J. D. Roddy,
E. C. Knight,	A. K. McClure,
S. L. Russell,	Ashbel Green.

R. D. BARCLAY, Sec'y.

November 18, 1864—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Josiah Blackburn, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims are requested to present them forthwith duly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAKIM P. BLACKBURN,
November 18, 1864—6t. Adm'r.

MATRIMONIAL!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

If you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked, address

SARAH B. LAMBERT,
Greenpoint, Kings Co., New York.
November 18, 1864—2m

A Card for the Suffering.

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitter," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, and one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States Only by J. S. BUTLER,
No. 427 Broadway, New York.
☞ Agent for the United States.

P. S.—A box of these Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, postpaid!—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?
DR. BUCHAN'S
ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure in less than thirty days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One Box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address.

JAMES S. BUTLER,
General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS—WARRANTED IN ALL CASES. Can be relied on! Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Are speedy in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—some of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve of their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system.—Hundreds of certificates can be shown.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, old or young, and the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, Gleet, the Whites, Nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness or Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, &c., &c.. all of which arise principally from Sexual Excesses or Self-Abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, as Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Strictures, and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Relief is experienced by taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price $1.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by

J. BRYAN, M. D.,
No. 76 Cedar street, New York,
Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelope:

THE FIFTIETH THOUSAND—DR. BELL'S TREATISE on Self-Abuse, Premature Decay, Impotence and Loss of Power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage.

December 4, 1863—1ysc

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe as any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price $1.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and empnatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 76 Cedar st., New York.
☞ Sold by all the principal druggists.
December 4, 1863—1ysc.

Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their names in the Registers office, of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, in, and for said county, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of November next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:—

The final account of James M. Smith and William Rininger, Administrators of the estate of Jacob J. Rininger, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The account of George W. Householder, Esq., Administrator of the estate of William Sparks, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

The Administration account of William W. Cuppet, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Cuppet, late of St. Clair twp., dec'd.

The Administration account of Frederick F. Turner, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Turner, late of Harrison twp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Kifer, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Baker, late of Middle Woodbury twp., dec'd.

The account of John Growdon, Administrator of the estate of Thomas L. Growdon, late of Cumberland Valley twp., dec'd.

The account of John Brumbaugh, guardian of William, Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Mary and Levi Brumbaugh, minor children and heirs of Esther Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodbury twp., dec'd.

The account of Daniel Fletcher, Administrator of the estate of Curtis S. Cooper, late of Monroe twp., dec'd.

The final account of John C. Riffle, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata twp., dec'd.

The Administration account of Adam Geller, administrator of the estate of Barbara Geller, late of Juniata twp., dec'd.

The account of Jno. G. Feight, Administrator of the estate of Jno. R. Feight, late of Napier twp., dec'd.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Rollins, late of Harison township dec'd.

The account of Dr. S. G. Statler, administrator with the will annexed of John S. Statler, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

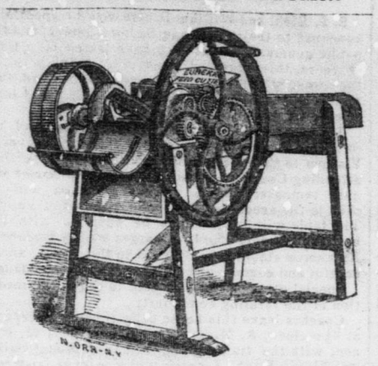
O. E. SHANNON,
October 28, 1861. Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the Subscriber upon the Estate of Henry Mowry, late of Juniata township dec'd., by the Register of Bedford county, notifies all persons indebted to the estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK MOWRY,
October 14, 1864. Administrator.

WM. HARTLEY'S COLUMN.



The Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher,

Will save to any farmer who has six head of horses to keep, at least $150 in one season.

This machine has been improved since last year, and is pronounced by the farming public "The best Cutter ever invented."

Having sold more than 100 of these cutters the past year, I respectfully beg leave to refer to a few farmers of Bedford county who have them in use:

Judge Burns,	Daniel Walter,
John Schnebley,	Abraham Reighard,
Samuel Boor,	M. B. Miller,
Simon Nycum,	John Shank,
Jacob Fetter,	John W. Hoover,
C. R. Rea,	Michael Schafer,
John S. Brumbaugh,	John N. Teeter,
Henry Harshberger,	Henry Clipper,
Samuel Griffith,	Jacob Yont,
Jacob Biddle,	John Halderbaum,
Isaac Imler,	Martin Hoover,
Adam Dibert,	Wm. Grisinger,
John Whiteline,	Frederick Schnebley,
Adam Samel,	J. Irvin Noble,
Henry Stiffler,	George Bowser,
William Rock,	David Karns,

William Keyser and some 60 other farmers, all of whom I am confident will speak of this machine in the highest terms of praise.

On account of the great scarcity of mechanics, the high price of materials, and the great demand for these machines, I was unable to secure enough to supply the demand last season. And having now but 40 on hand, farmers desiring to secure cutters

MUST ORDER SOON.

—ALSO—

I still have in store an elegant assortment of

Hardware of all kinds,

which I will close out at very fair prices.

Farm Implements,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE BEST

Coal Oil and Lamps.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

CORN SHELLERS,
CIDER MILLS,
CLOVER HULLERS,
GRAIN DRILLS,
MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,

which I will sell during the winter at much less than they will be sold for next season.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS,
at old prices.
BUTCHER KNIVES, MEAT SAWS,
REVOLVERS of different kinds.
SADDLERY,
SHOE FINDINGS,
MILL SAWS, at old rates.
IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c.

Being desirous of closing up my business, all indebted to me will please settle at once—and persons desiring any thing in my line, will find it to their advantage to call, as I am determined to close out my present stock of goods at LOWER RATES than goods can now be purchased for elsewhere.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

The very best Coal Oil made.

CLEAR AND BRIGHT,

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Thankful for the very liberal share of patronage which I have heretofore received, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

WM. HARTLEY.

Bedford, November 18, 1864.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the "Daily Age" are hereby respectfully requested to pay their arrearages at once to the undersigned. Payment must be made before Thursday next. By attending to this, subscribers will save themselves trouble.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER,
Nov. 18. Agent.

STRAY COW.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, in East Providence township, on the 4th of November, inst., a WHITE COW, with a black head and crumpled horns, having both ears cropped. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold according to law.

Nov. 18, 1864—3t JOHN FILLER.

Teachers Wanted.

ELEVEN Teachers wanted for the schools of Monroe township. Salaries from $20 to $25 per month. Apply personally or by letter to Henry Whetstone, Secretary of the Board of Directors.

P. O. address, Bloody Run. Nov. 18.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to creditors and all others concerned, that letters testamentary were issued by the Register of Bedford Co., to the undersigned, on the Estate of J. Cruise late of Cumberland Valley dec'd.

WASHINGTON MILLER,
THOMAS FISHER.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of Sundry writs of Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 19th day of November, A. D. 1864; at 10 o'clock A, M. The following described building and lot of ground of Catharine & John Shook owner and contractor, to wit: A certain two story plank house and kitchen, situate in the town of Fairplay, Broad Top twp., adjoing lot of John Gordon; said house being two stories high and being 24 feet on front of Maine Street, and thirty-four feet back, with back building twenty-four by fourteen feet—

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Catharine and John Shook.

—ALSO—

A districted building and lot of ground of Patrick Dhrew, owner and contractor to wit: A certain two story frame building in Broad Top township, Bedford county, situate on Patton Street, in the town of Coaldale in said county, measuring on front, on said Patton Street, thirty-seven feet, in depth about forty feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilege appurtenant—

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Patrick Dhrew.

BEDFORD,
Oct. 28, 1864. JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR
Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome *humor* in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness,

are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stoverstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

Juniata City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,
Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President
Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best.

$35 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

CIRCULARS containing full information sent FREE on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
November 6, 1863.

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

Having lately purchased an excellent assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

consisting of *Over Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats & Caps, White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves, AND* NOTIONS IN VARIETY.

We invite our friends and all who desire to purchase to give us a call at our New Clothing Store in Schellsburg, where as we are doing business on the "*One Price*" System, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their patronage, and herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.

G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.
Schellsburg, Sept. 16, 1864.

FALL STOCK FALL
NOW IN STORE
1864. 1864.

WE have just received a handsome assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Embracing Prints, Delaines, Mohairs, Alpacas Bombazines, Plaid, Striped and Plain Jaconetts and Cambrics, Collars and Sleeves in Sets, Hoop Skirts, best Makes and Latest Styles, Ginghams, Table, Diapers, Tickings, Canton Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Ready Made Coats and Vests.

Hosiery and Gloves,
Scarf and Neck Ties,
Linen and Paper Shirt Collars
and Fronts, Hats Every Style,
Color and Quality. Boots
and Shoes in Great Variety,
Made to Order, Call and See
them they Speak for themselves.

Groceries,

Prime Rio coffee, Extra fine young Hyson, Imperial and Bolong Teas, Prepared and Essence of Coffee.

Syrup, Rice,

Chocalate, Spices, Chewing Tobacco and Segars of Choice Brands,

QUEENSWARE,

Salt, Mackerel, &c., Together with a great variety of other goods, to which we call the early attention of buyers.

TERMS *CASH*, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

BEDFORD, September 16th, 1861.—tf
G. R. & W. OSLER.

LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT NOVEMBER TERM 1864, BEING THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY:—

Joseph Barley,	vs. Jackson Stuckey,
John Snyder's Ex'rs.	vs. John C. Black,
Mich'l. Thomas,	vs. Jno. & Abram S. Kelly,
Joseph Chamberlain,	vs. Sam'l. Ritchey,
Same	vs. Dan'l. Snyder,
Tilghman Northcraft,	vs. Jos. Clingaman,
Delilah Hughes, et. al.	vs. S. H. Tate's Adm'r.
Patrick Dhrew,	vs. Jno. Dhrew, et. al.
Lucas Saupp,	vs. Stone & Cessna,
Catharine Saupp,	vs. Same.

O. E. SHANNON,
October 28, 1864. Pro.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by order of the court of common Pleas of Bedford County J. W. Lingenfelter committee of Abraham Sill a lunatic of Bedford tp, has filed his account in this office and that the same will be presented to the court for confirmation at November Term. O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

Bedford, October 28, 1864.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Defibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of John A. Roby, late of Bedford township, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said dec'd., will make known the same without delay, to

JOSEPH W. TATE,
Bedford, Sept. 30, 1864. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Charles Koons, late of Bedford township, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, can present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ADRIEL KOONS, Administrator.
Bedford, Sept. 30, 1864.—*

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN.

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 913 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. P. P. ENGELMAN.
March 25, 1864.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford Greeting.

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEX. KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and SAMUEL DAVIS and JAMES BURNS, Jr., Esqr's.; Judges of the same Court in the same county of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the third Monday of November, (being the 21st day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 28th of October, in the year of our Lord 1864. JOHN ALDSTADT,

Sheriff's Office, }
Oct. 28, 1864. } Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of Sundry writs of Ven. Ex. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 19th day of November, A. D. 1864; at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following real estate viz: One tract of land containing one hundred acres more or less, about sixty-nine acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, a small log stable, dry house, spring house, and other out buildings thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Thomas Allison, Wm. Barefoot, Nathan Wright and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county—

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Rachel Harbaugh.

—ALSO—

one tract of land containing one hundred and thirty-five acres, more or less, and about sixty acres cleared, and under fence, with a two story log house and double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Thomas Burket, Michael Wyandt, and Samuel Burket's heirs, situate in Union township, Bedford county—

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Abraham Croyle.

—ALSO—

one lot of ground containing about forty feet front, and 164 feet back, adjoining lot of Mary Ann Byerly on the South, and an alley on the East, and with Main Street on the West, situate in the town of Rainsburg Bedford county—

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John W. Vaughn.

—ALSO—

one tract of land containing one hundred and sixty eight acres, more or less, and about one hundred acres cleared, and under fence, with a two story frame house and back building attached, and other out buildings, and Bank barn thereon erected, also a small apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Blackburn, William Border, Isaac Rowser and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county—

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Blackburn.

—ALSO—

one tract of land containing ten acres more or less, about one acre cleared and under fence, with a dwelling house and store-house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Asa Duvall, Richard D. Foster, and others, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county.

—ALSO—

one tract of unimproved land containing 10 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. T. Daugherty Alex. King and others, surveyed on warrant in name of Aaron Evans situate in said township, Bedford county—

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Aaron Evans.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Oct, 28, 1864. } JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Public Sale

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 16th day of November, A. D. 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. The following tracts or pieces of land situate in the said county of Bedford, the property of Samuel H. Tate Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd., viz:

No. 1. A tract of unimproved land situate in Monroe twp., adjoining lands of George Blankley's heirs and others, containing 37 acres.

No. 2. The one undivided half of a tract of land situate in West Providence twp., adjoining lands of George Smouse, Frederick Mench, S. J. Holler and others; containing 221 acres and 75 perches.

No. 3. A tract of land of Southampton township, adjoining lands of Jacob Conrad Jacob C. Mills and others; 20 acres cleared and under fence with a small log house, and log stable thereon erected, containing about 100 acres.

No. 4. A tract of land in Middle Woodbury township, adjoining lands of John Stonerook, Widow Crott and others; containing 20 acres, about 5 acres cleared, and under fence, with a small log house thereon erected.

No. 5. A tract of coal land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant of Jacob Meyers, containing 50 acres.

No. 6. A tract of land in East Providence township, surveyed on warrant of John Cavin, containing 406 acres.

No. 7. A tract of land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant of George Harker, containing 436 acres.

No. 8. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of William Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 9. A tract of land in the township of Broad Top, surveyed on warrant of Hannah Cavin, containing 402 acres.

No. 10. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of Sarah Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 11. A tract of land in the township of Broad Top, surveyed on warrant of Isaac Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 12. All of S. H. Tates interest in, and to, a tract of land, situate in Bedford township, containing about 25 acres, about 20 acres cleared, and under fence with a 2 story frame house with kitchen attached, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Fetter, John S. Richey, and others.

No. 13. All the right title and interest of S. H. Tate dec'd., in, and to, one tract of land situate in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Adam Barnhart's heirs, Jonathan Diehl, Hugh Moore and others, containing 300 acres more, or less, about 125 acres cleared, and under fence with a 2 story log house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard. (known as the Stuckey farm.)

No. 14. The undivided half of the ore and mineral right of a tract of land situate in Liberty twp., in said county, adjoining lands of John Savage, Jacob Cypher and others. Surveyed on the warrant in the name of William Harris, containing 400 acres more or less:

TERMS.—Cash at confirmation of sale. Widows dower released, for further particulars inquire of Col. J. W. Tate.

H. NICODEMUS,
Bedford, Oct. 14, 1864. Administrator.

IMPORTANT

TO ALL

INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat, but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "*Iron Constitution.*"

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility* or a *Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Gurdon Robins,	W. R. Chi-holm, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	J. Antonio Sanches, M. D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.
Rev. Henry Upham,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,

Rev. John W. Olmstead, H. E. Kinney, M. D.
Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
Sold by all Druggists:

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c., &c.

No Family should be without it:

ONLY 25 cents a box.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York:
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers.
May 13, 1864—eowly.

How to Save Your Money.

Call and buy your goods of E. V. MOWRY, that has been purchased at 33 per cent. cheaper than they have been for the last three months, or can be at present, when gold and goods had suddenly fallen.

Her stock comprises a general assortment of

Millinery Goods,

BONNETS, FELT AND SILK HATS,

Latest Winter Styles.

ALSO—A fine assortment of CLOAKS, BALMORAL and HOOP SKIRTS, WOOLEN HOSE, DRESS BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &c.

☞ All persons having accounts standing, will please call and settle at once, for we have to pay Cash for all we buy, and MUST receive CASH for our goods to keep up our stock.

Bedford, November 4, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Frederick Mock, dec'd., late of St. Clair twp., Bedford county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. BARBARA MOCK,
Oct. 28, 1864. Administratrix.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Reed, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

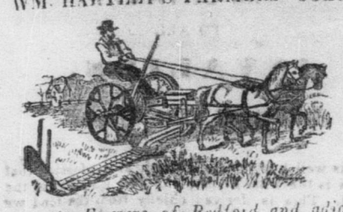
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April, 15, 1864.

WM. HARTLEY'S FARMERS' COLUMN.



To the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining Counties:

I offer the best selection of "Farm Machinery in the world." Having a practical knowledge of farming, and being acquainted with the best and latest improvements, I am confident that my selections will give satisfaction, at any rate I am willin TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY and WARRANT all machines to work and be as represented. Besides I furnish many machines *delivered* at the *price at which they are retailed at the place of manufacture.*

"The Farmer Mower,"

IS MADE OF IRON AND STEEL.

Weighs but 370 lbs., cuts 4½ feet swath. Has a flexible hinge cutter bar, two driving wheels. No weight on horses necks. Each horse has but 100 lbs. to pull in cutting.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE NOW OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE.

Is warranted in full—and challenges the world.

I have already sold nearly one hundred of these Mowers, and can get but a few more.

Price $120 00, delivered in Bedford.—Farmers must order soon to secure machines.

Willoughby's Gum Spring

Grain Drills,

also on hand and for sale at Carlisle prices.

These drills are now

"MASTER OF THE FIELD,"

Sow Oats, Barley, Wheat, Rye, &c.,

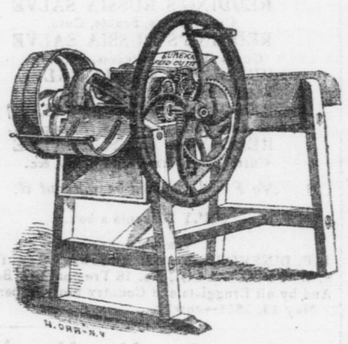
Measure the Ground, and break no Seed.

Thousands already in use and everybody pleased.

Send in your orders soon, as I have but 50 of them.

30 Green Castle Grain Cradles

now on hand. The last of these celebrated Cradles that can be got, as the *makers intend moving west.*



The Eureka! Corn Stalk Cutter and Crusher and Hay & Straw Cutter.

Having sold more than 100 of these Cutters the past winter, in this and adjoining counties, they need no praise. Ask your neighbors who have them

Keystone Cider Mills,

Portable Farm Mills,

which will grind all kinds of grain by horse power.

APPLE PARERS, SCYTHES & SNEDS,

GRINDSTONES, &c., &c.

Hardware of all kinds.

NAILS, IRON, PAINT, OIL, &c., &c.

My stock of Hardware was bought at old prices, in great part, and I offer much of it

AS LOW AS EVER.

MY STOCK IS COMPLETE,

and I will always endeavor to please those who may favor me with their patronage.

Terms in all cases CASH, unless otherwise agreed.

☞Farmers wanting Machines, of any kind, must remember that goods of all kinds are constantly advancing, and the sooner their orders are given the better for them, as Farm Machinery will soon advance in proportion to the rise of material, labor, &c.

WM. HARTLEY.

May 20, 1864.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILDCHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,

INCLUDING EVEN

CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler,

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.

HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Has fully established the superiority of

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,

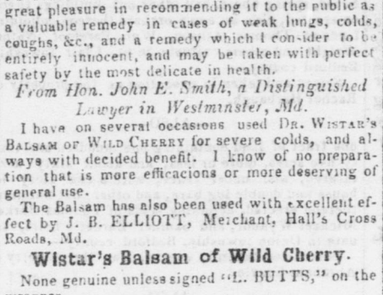
Over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX, FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New-York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

May 6, 1864—eowly



53,818 Wringers Sold in 1863!

Any woman who will persist in the back-breaking, wrist-straining and clothes-destroying process of TWISTING clothes dry, when a *"Universal Clothes Wringer"* can be had for a few dollars, which will save twice its price per year, in clothes alone, is either *extravagant* and fond of hard work, or "penny wise and pound foolish." The value of a good *COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER*, is only known to those who have used them. This machine has not its equal. It will wring bed clothes as well as the smallest article of clothing. It can't get out of order. It is almost everlasting, and it death to *cold dinners* and *black looks* o' wash dayss Just call at Hartley's Machine and Hardware store and get one. Use it two or three times and if it don't please all about the house, bring it back, no questions will be asked and no charge made.

July 22, 1864.

10,000 lbs. of WOOL Wanted,

at J. M. Shoemaker's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.

June 10, 1864.

BUYERS—

Of Merchandise are respectfully informed that we have

Reduced

prices on all goods, to correspond with the

Great Decline East!

TERMS—Cash or Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, October 14, 1864.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS DRAWN FOR NOVEMBER TERM, THIRD MONDAY, TWENTY-FIRST DAY, A. D. 1864:—

John Smith, *Foreman*; Moses Berkheimer, Samuel Ketterman, Thomas Blackburn, sr., Jacob Roades, Samuel Defibaugh, Thom. P. Studebaker, Casper Stroupe, William Border, Geo. D. Keuffman, Thomas W. Horton, Samuel Ickes, sr., Henry Whetstone, Martin Hetrick, David Steel, Isaac S. Elder, William Rodgers, Franklin Mickel, Samuel Crisman, Elijah Perdew, William Bonnell, Geo. W. Powell, Geo. W. Shuck, N. N. Koons.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

Jacob Steckman, Nathan McMullen, John Gillespie, Jeremiah Black, Jno. B. Whip, Herbert Shoemaker, Hezekiah Noitheraft, William Gorsuch, Jacob Yont, James C. Davis, Jacob Corle, John Louman, Alex. Shoemaker, Samuel Nicodemus, John C. Riffle, Edward Hartley, Moses McIlwaine, George Elder, William James, William Kirk, Joseph Dull, John Mowry, Alex. Holsinger, Jno. Bowser, of Jac, Dan. Cyphers, Philip Mors, Jacob Adams, Jacob W. Sleek, Nathan Robison, Edward Kerr, Francis Beard, Dewalt Hershberger. Franklin May, Joseph Mortimore, Samuel W. Miller, William Mason, Hezekiah Barkman, John Dreuning.

Drawn at the Commissioner's office, September 1st, A. D. 1864.

JNO. G. FISHER,
October 28, 1864. Clerk.

Blanks, of various kinds, neatly printed on good paper for sale at this office.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST IN USE

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863,—1y

HORSES. HOGS.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

CATTLE. HORSES.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18—1y

CATTLE. HOGS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer's license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public. JOHN DELL.

Six Mile Run, June 17.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

CHEAP CORNER

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED.

C. FARQUHAR'S

We are now receiving at "Cheap Corner" a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

To the Ladies.

Call and Examine our Stock of

CALICOES, DELAINES, ALPACAS, CUFFS & COLLARS, HEADNETS, COMBS, TRIMMINGS, BALMORALS, HOOP SKIRTS, RIBBONS, SHAWLS, HATS, VEILS, HOSIERY.

Gentlemen,

Come and see our Assortment of

COTTONADES, SATINETTS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, CLOTHS, LINENS, MUSLINS, DRILLS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS BOOTS, GAITERS, SHIRTS, NECKTIES, SUSPENDERS.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, and Spices of every kind.

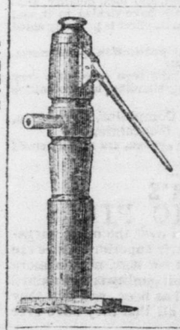
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Congress, Flounders, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Having adopted the "Cash System," we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Spring and Summer Goods,

JUST ARRIVED

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, June 17, 1864.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

Wool Wanted.

Highest price in cash paid for WOOL.

May 27. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Come and Settle.

I desire and must have all accounts on my books settled either by note or cash within 60 days. A word to the wise is sufficient."

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

Bedford, July 8, 1864.

NOTICE.

The notes and papers of Jacob Broadstone, have been left in my hands for collection, persons knowing themselves indebted to the said Broadstone will call and settle the same, otherwise they will be collected according to law.

CHARLES FAXON, J. P.

Saxton, October 7, 1864—2m.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c.,

taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 29, 1864—1y.

CALL AT

THE NEW STORE.

MRS. SAM'L. H. TATE has received a handsome assortment of

CLOAKS, MANTELS, and *DUSTERS,*—the latest style.

A large assortment of

SHAWLS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, and *FANCY GOODS,*

which will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, and Flowers always on hand.

Don't forget the "NEW STORE," North East corner of the Diamond.

Bedford, Sept. 16, 1864.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. York.

A NEW SENSATION

At Cheap Corner.

J. B. FARQUHAR has bought out one of the best Stores in the County, and is able now to offer

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

WORTH OF GOODS TO THE PUBLIC,

all bought before the last great rise in prices.

and will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞Don't fail to call at Farquhar's before you purchase.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

September 8, 1864.